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BOOK NOTES

Papers on Psychoanalysis. By ERNEST JONES. New York, William Wood and Co., 1919. 715 p.

This book has been out of print for some three years on account of current events, but it has now been thoroughly revised and extended. One chapter of the original twenty has been omitted and twenty-one new ones have been added, eleven of which have not previously appeared in English. The papers deal with education and child study, dreams, treatment, general papers, etc.

Since the book was first published in 1913, two important events have occurred: (1) the abandonment of the principles of psychoanalysis by Jung and some of his Swiss pupils, and (2) the war has taken place, the opportunities of which have not been neglected by the opponents of Freud's work who have even gone so far as to say that anything in German must be wrong.

The author is probably, on the whole, the ablest and best informed of all the disciples of Freud who write in English. His loyalty to Freud is intense, and many will think that he does very scant justice to the views of Jung and even Adler. Strong as he is in his field and wide as his reading has been, interesting and acute as his special studies have been, and many as are the amplifications of Freudian views which we owe to him, it can hardly be said that his mind is creative or that any new departure of essential value is due to him. Wise as his scholarship is in his own chosen field, it is to be regretted that, like all the Freudians, he lacks a thorough grounding in the principles and history of normal psychology, whether laboratory, genetic, behavioristic, or comparative.

Autobiography of an Androgyne. By EARL LIND. New York, The Medico-Legal Journal, 1918. 265 p.

This book is inscribed to Nature's step-children, the sexually abnormal by birth, in the hope that their lives may be rendered more tolerable through the publication of this autobiography.

In the Introduction by Alfred W. Herzog, M. D., a member of the New York bar, we are told that the publication of the book is justified by its medico-legal bearings. We are also told that the author is now in his fifth decade but looks considerably younger, that his language is carefully chosen and shows much polish, his manner gentlemanly though somewhat embarrassed, his voice a little hoarse, that he is vain, and that he "is of a woman's soul in a body which he believes to be one-third female and thus only two-thirds male. He seems to glory in his feminine traits." Dr. Herzog was first assigned to edit the book, but on second thought believed it would serve its mission best unedited. We are told that the author really gives a psychoanalysis of himself without attempting to do so.

The writer of this notice has not read this book, but if it is all that is claimed for it, it has value for the psychiatrist as well as for the doctor, and it is said that it is a psychological study very worthy of careful analysis.

Kutenai Tales. By FRANZ BOAS. Washington, Government Printing Office, 1918. (Bureau of American Ethnology, Bulletin 59.)

Many of these tales were collected by the late Alexander Francis Chamberlain and were told to him by two men who had spent some time among the Blackfoot Indians. The tribe has been carefully studied, and the tales are printed here both in the vernacular and in English with an elaborate and valuable vocabulary, filling more than seventy pages.

Love's Way. By ORISON SWETT MARDEN. New York, Thomas Y. Crowell Co., 1918. 309 p.

We have interesting homilies on The Greatest Thing in the World, Making Life a Song, The Dream of Brotherhood, Work and Happiness, Training the Child, Survival Value, The Harmony Bath, Love Letters from God, Heroism at Home, etc. The book abounds in incidents and anecdotes, and attempts to cultivate a warm Christian spirit.

The Beginnings of Science. By EDWARD J. MENGE. Boston, Richard G. Badger, 1918. 56 p.

The purpose of this volume is to set forth in untechnical language the relations between philosophy and the laboratory sciences. In successive chapters the author discusses biological and psychological laboratories, genetics, metaphysics and epistemology, logic, the present status of evolutionary philosophy, the theories of evolution, vitalism, the ideal, and authorities. He also gives a summary of his ideas and a list of suggested reading.

Prussian Political Philosophy. By WESTEL W. WILLOUGHBY. New York, D. Appleton and Co., 1918. 203 p.

The chapters are: American Political Ideals; The German Weltanschauung; The Prussian Theory of the State, of Monarchy; Prussia's Constitutional Theory, and System; Tendencies Toward Ministerial Responsibility in Germany; Propaganda; and Conclusion.

Thrift. By ORISON SWETT MARDEN. New York, Thomas Y. Crowell Co., 1918. 92 p.

Thrift, we are told, is the foundation of all greatness and is a safeguard for the future. We must be able to finance ourselves. The art of saving is the art of wise spending. Every man should have an idea of owning a home of his own, and should avoid sailing under false colors. Spendthrifts of time and energy are rebuked. The saving habit, we are told, is a character builder. The lesson of this book is wholesome and timely, and is apparently addressed to the young.

Report of the Massachusetts Commission on Mental Diseases. For the Year Ending November, 1917. Boston, Wright and Potter Co., 1918. 286 p.

Help When Tempted and Tried. By JEREMIAH ZIMMERMAN. Boston, Richard G. Badger, 1918. 165 p.

These are a series of practical homilies upon seventeen themes: Temptations, Guarding our Thoughts, Prejudice and Abuse of the Tongue, the Fear of Sin and the Antidote, Selfishness and Intemperance, Ideals and Character, Need of Self-denial, Temptations to Dishonesty, Will Power, Self-murder, Power of Prayer, etc. It is an excellent handbook for serious young people and their parents.